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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1834)

Name of Candidate	Rushikesh Hanmant Shinde		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	1133818
Center	ORN	Date	5-9-22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The Sunga dynasty contributed significantly to the cultural and social development in ancient India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

प्राचीन भारत में सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक विकास में शुंग वंश का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Sunga dynasty ascend to power in ancient India by overthrowing Mauryan Dynasty in 200BC Pushyamitra Shunga was the 1st king.

Contribution in cultural development

① Sungas are credited with continuing cultural traditions of Mauryans while adding few of its own.

② Rock cut architecture:

→ Chaitya and Vihara: Karle, Bhaje, Ajanta

③ Stupa:

→ Devinori and Barahut stupa, Gujarat

→ Shunga introduced 'Torana'

→ Torana has hellenistic influence.

④ Pillars:

→ Shunga dynasty raised many pillars

→ "Garuda" as symbol [eg] Vidisha

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Contribution in social development

① Shunga were Brahmins :

→ Unlike earlier dynasties, they actively promoted and supported vedic religion.

② Rajasya and Ashwamedh yagna :

→ Post mahajanapada - shungs were 1st to conduct these sacrifices.

③ Their arrival ⇒ arrival of vedas

Shunga dynasty has had profound impact and contribution in cultural and social development of Ancient India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Discuss the role of foreign nationals in the Indian freedom struggle during the Gandhian phase. (150 words) 10
भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के गांधीवादी चरण के दौरान विदेशी नागरिकों की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans: Although India was ruled by British, certain foreign nationals took stand against British and contributed in socio-political development of India.

① Verrier Elwin:
→ Missionary turned anthropologist
→ worked against the exploitation of tribal people
→ closely associated with Gandhiji

② Sister Nivedita:
→ She was disciple of Gandhiji

③ Margaret Cousins:
→ They play catalytic role in formation of 'All India women conference'.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Provide an account of the contributions of Ram Manohar Lohia during the Indian freedom struggle and in post-independence India. **(150 words) 10**
भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान एवं स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राम मनोहर लोहिया के योगदान का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ans: Ramnanohar Lohia was socialist leader in India. He contributed in Indian Freedom movement as well post independence politics.

Contributions

A] During Indian freedom struggle.

① Member of congress socialist party

② wrote manifesto :- The socialist.

③ Underground during Quit India movement.

④ His debate shaped socialist principles of constitution.

B] Post Independence:

① member of Socialist party - separate from congress.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② work with leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan, SA Dange and Minoo masani

Thus he contributed immensely to the freedom struggle and Indian politics immensely.

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4. What do you understand by tsunamigenic zones? Giving an account of their global distribution, explain the propagation of tsunamis. **(150 words) 10**
सुनामी जनक क्षेत्रों से आप क्या समझते हैं? उनके वैश्विक वितरण का विवरण देते हुए, सुनामी के संचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Ans Tsunamis are large oceanic waves with larger destruction potential. They are formed due to energy released during earthquake or underwater volcanism.

Tsunamigenic zones

→ These are those geographical areas of Earth's crust where tsunamis are likely to be originated.

→ They are the zones with
- active volcanoes
- earthquake
- Tectonic plate movement

fig. Tsunamigenic zones

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Distribution: - ① Mostly along Pacific ring of fire

② Indian ocean: along Java trench

major events: ① 2004 : Indonesia tsunami

② 2011 : Japan

③ 2022 : Tonga

Propagation of tsunamis

Earthquake / Volcanoes underwater → along trenches or plate boundaries

→ displace surrounding water

→ water rushes in to fill void

→ energy transfered creates large ocean waves

→ Intensity is more at the coastal areas.

Tsunami poses greater threat to humans and structures. Proper mitigation and preparedness measures shall be taken to minimize the impacts

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. What are atmospheric lakes? Highlight their characteristics. 0

(150 words) 10

वायुमंडलीय झीलें क्या हैं? उनकी विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans) Atmospheric lakes refers to discrete and differentiated clouds of water vapours which contains huge amount of water.

→ They are unlike the atmospheric rivers
↳ continuous cloud system.

Characteristics

① They can form cyclonic conditions
→ due to huge water and no vertical wind.

② They bring rainfall to the coastal areas along equator
e.g. Somalia in Indian Ocean

③ Present mostly along equator and tropics.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) dominat phenomenon in Indian Ocean

Holistic understanding of atmospheric events is necessary to mitigate their negative impacts on the population and property.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What are polymetallic nodules? Highlight their geographical distribution and state their significance. **(150 words) 10**

पॉलीमेटेलिक नोड्यूल्स (बहुधात्विक ग्रंथियां) क्या हैं? उनके भौगोलिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनका महत्व बताइए।

Ans Polymetallic nodules are deposites of minerals found on the ocean beds.

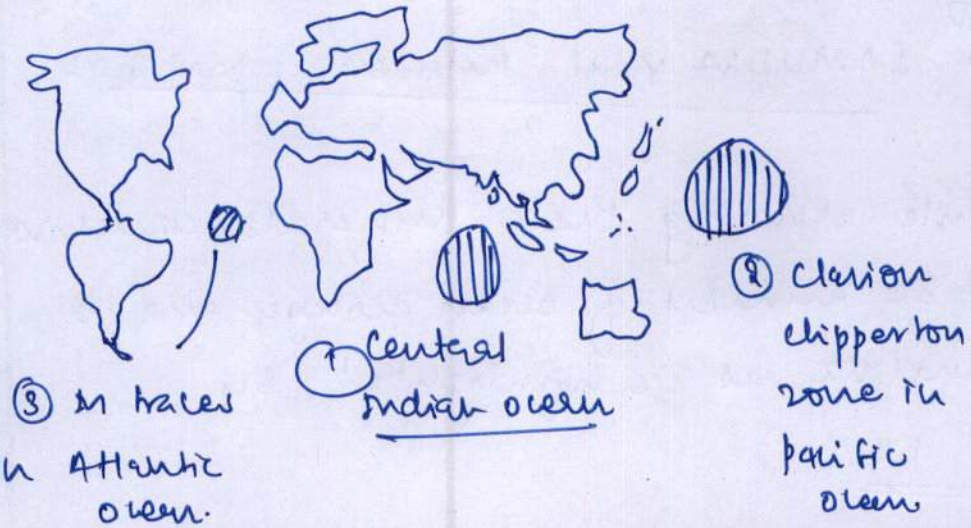
① These nodules have high commercial value

② composition:

1) mainly manganese oxide
2) Nickle and cobalt oxides
3) trace metals like cadmium.

③ They are formed due to deposition of suspended minerals over thousands of years.

Geographic distribution



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Significance

① Energy security:

→ If India managed to harvest 30% of PMNs from Indian ocean, It would fulfill energy needs of 100 years

② Commercial value: Blue economy

→ They are second large sources after terrestrial mines.

③ Scientific and technological research

→ as recovery of these minerals requires large scale investment

④ Significance for India:

→ International seabed authority has granted licences to India for exploration of PMNs in Indian ocean.

→ SAMUDRA YAN mission is part of it

While exploiting these minerals, countries must be mindful of ocean ecology and its sustainability as is highlighted by SDG 14.

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7. What are technical textiles? In view of their significance, discuss the steps taken by the government to promote them in India. (150 words) 10

तकनीकी वस्त्र क्या होते हैं? उनके महत्व को देखते हुए भारत में उन्हें बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans: Technical textiles are those textiles which are manufactured for purpose other than aesthetics and clothing.

Significance of Technical textiles

① Their vast applications :

① Coconut fibres and coir → Road making

② Kevlar : Bulletproof jackets.

③ Linen : Biomedical applications.

② Strengthening endurance of material :

[e.g] coconut coir – enhance road durability

③ Circular economy :

→ Utilizing products : Reuse, Recycle.

④ Scientific development → as it requires research

⑤ Employment generation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by government

① NHAI has made use of coconut coir for roads in urban areas

② Research grants to students working on R&D on technical textiles

③ International efforts.
- cooperation
- e.g. DRDO working for making light weight firefighter suit with Japan

Technical textiles provide many opportunities. Govt need to put in place a policy for maximum utilization of their potential.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Discuss the challenges that internal migration creates for urban governance in India. Also, suggest measures to address the same. (150 words) 10

भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन द्वारा शहरी शासन के समक्ष उत्पन्न चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे निपटने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans. According to UN population prospect report, 2020, Urban population in India would increase to 600 million by 2050. (Almost 40% of total)

→ This population explosion in urban area is mostly due to distress internal migration.

Challenges Created for Urban governance

① Slum developments:

→ Around 17.4% of all households are slums in urban areas - Min of H. & Urban affairs

② Housing poverty: lack of safe and affordable houses.

③ Insider - outsider complex:

→ Son of soil doctrine → social conflict

④ Huge population without voting:

→ Migrant population → No local votes

→ Hence no political representations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by Govt

1. SMART cities mission → enhance urban lifestyle and quality of life
2. AMRUT, 2016
3. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.

Measures to address them

1. Development of census towns: at the level of rural - urban transition.
2. Strengthening local bodies: with power, finances and expertise in town planning
3. Expediating slum redevelopment schemes
4. Develop recreational and cultural zones → for all around human development

World and India especially are continuously urbanising. Thus achieving SDG of 11- safe, resilient, inclusive, sustainable cities are depend upon robust urban governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the various opportunities and challenges posed by globalization on working women in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए वैश्वीकरण द्वारा उत्पन्न विभिन्न अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans: Globalization refers to increasing interconnectedness, integration and interdependence of global economies and societies.

Characteristics of globalization
→ ① worldwide access
→ ② large area of opportunity
→ ③ Increased social connectivity.

Opportunities to working women in India

① Better career opportunities:
→ Foreign recruitments through MNCs.

② Better skills and salaries ⇒ women empowerment

③ Development of entrepreneurial skills
→ supported by govt through efforts like "WEE" of IIT Delhi

④ Better working conditions:
→ movement against Harassment at work place - "Me too"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Maternity benefits

Challenges posed →

① Balancing career and family responsibility
→ child rearing
→ Home maker.

② Exposed to exploitative practices.
→ eg Pink collar jobs as receptionist → Stereotyping

③ Physical challenges:
→ Post-pregnancy Bone density lowers
↓
limited careers.

There need of behavioural transformation in society towards women. Equal opportunities women in economy would achieve multiple goals like Gender equality, economic growth and achieving sustainable development. (SDG 5)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the rationale behind anti-conversion laws in India. Also, state the concerns that have been raised with regard to these laws.

(150 words) 10

भारत में धर्मांतरण विरोधी कानूनों के पीछे निहित तर्कों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन कानूनों के संबंध में व्यक्त चिंताओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ans: Recently many states like Uttar pradesh, madhya pradesh etc passed acts which make religious conversions on pretext of marriage - Recognizable and non-bailable offence.

Rational

① According to state govt :

→ Religious conversions are main motive behind the interfaith marriages.

② Against the religious freedom.

→ As girls are coerced to accept, other religion post or pre marriage.

③ It changes the demographic composition

④ Angle of Love Jihad:

→ Name given by far right groups to inter faith marriages.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Concerns raised

→ ① Against Art 25 : freedom of religion

② Against Art 21 : → choice of life partners

③ Against Art 15 : → targeting / discriminating based on religious identity

④ selectively targetting one particular community

⑤ communal conflicts.

Supreme court stand

- Hadiya Judgment, 2018 : constitution gives every adult right to chose life partner and freedom of profession.

→ Intervention of state and judiciary would have chilling effect on individual liberty.

Got need to strengthen the provisions under Special marriage act, 1954 → to ensure protection of such couples.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Central Asian contacts had a profound political and cultural impact on India in ancient times. Discuss. (250 words) 15

प्राचीन काल में मध्य एशियाई संपर्कों का भारत पर गहरा राजनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव पड़ा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans: In post maryan period (2BC - 4AD) many central Asian tribes and dynasties ruled the substantial parts of Norther India.

→ their rule has led to various cultural and political impacts.

A] Political Impact

① They introduced Kshtrap system:

→ Introduced by Scythians

→ For the governance of acquired territories.

② Matrimonial relations with local dynasties

→ e.g. Rudradaman of Gujarat (Scythian) had matrimonial relations with Chalukya

③ New shake:

→ Defeat of kushans ruled by Vikramaditya of Ujjain → Vikram samvat

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Religious harmony:

→ Central asian dynastics get assimilated and acquired Indian religious belief.

→ [e.g] Kanishka was earlier Vaishnav and later adopted Buddhism.

⑤ Defeat of Indo-greeks:

→ They kept Indogreeks away from power struggle.

B] Cultural Impact

① Art:

→ Kanishka patronised - ① Gandhar art
② Mathura art

→ Sculptures become standards.
→ Headless Kanishka Statue

② Numismatic Art:

→ Coins: Gold coins by Kanishka.

③ Temple architecture:

→ Rudradaman of Gujarat repaired "Sudarshan Lake."

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Change in war crafts:

→ They introduced Horse Riding in war

– Earlier chariots.

⑤ Clothing impacts:

→ Introduced long coats, trousers and head gears

Thus central Asian contacts had greater impacts on political & cultural spheres of Ancient society. Even GoI post-independence adopted "Shaka" system of calender

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Governance, during the British rule, was a means of exploitation of India rather than a vehicle of public welfare. Discuss. (250 words) 15

ब्रिटिश राज के दौरान शासन (गवर्नेंस), लोक कल्याण के एक माध्यम के बजाय भारत के शोषण का एक साधन था। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans: "When British arrived at shore of India, its contribution in world trade was 24%, when they left, it came down to 2%."

→ An era of darkness, By Shashi Tharoor

• British governance in India:

→ with victory in Buxar war 1765- EIC became territorial power.

→ post 1857 rebellion → the governance powers were transferred to crown.

Acts of Public welfare

→ through regulations, charter acts and council acts.

① Women emancipation:

→ 1804 - Female infanticide prohibition

→ 1829 - Sati ban

→ 1929 - Sarda act - age of consent.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Dalit emancipation. → through education
↳ separate electorate.

③ Development of Railways :

Governance as means of exploitation

→ Exploitation of India was main motive of British rule, while welfare at the periphery.

① Economic exploitation :
→ explained by Dadabhai nauroji - in economic drain theory.

② De industrialization of India :
→ By breaking traditional handmade industry

③ Agricultural crisis :
→ with land settlement system.
→ they establish zamindari system → symbol of rural exploitation

④ Railways : Meant for exploitation of natural resources in hinterland.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⑤ Large scale famines & epidemics:

→ [eg] Famine of 1895 & during WW II

→ Plague epidemics.

The 200 year rule of British over India exploited India socially, politically and economically. Accordig to historians current issues faced by India has their root in British rule.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Discuss how India successfully dealt with the sensitive issue of language, which had the potential of threatening national unity in the post-independence period. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत ने भाषा के संवेदनशील मुद्दे का, जिसमें स्वातंत्र्योत्तर अवधि में राष्ट्रीय एकता के समक्ष खतरा उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता थी, किस प्रकार सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया।

Ans: According to people's linguistic survey of India, 2016 there are around 780 distinct languages in India. Such huge diversity of languages had posed critical challenge to national unity post independence.

Challenges posed by linguistic diversity

① Demand for linguistic based states:

→ country was just got freedom → such demands would have led to secession.

② Linguistic conflicts:

→ over National language

→ Imposition of Hindi on southern states.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by India

① Linguistic reorganization of states:

→ Fazl Ali commission recommendation

→ Accomoding religional aspirations with National Unity.

② Official languages:

→ Making 22 languages as official languages – Part XVII

→ Including Nepali

③ No National language:

→ Constituent Assembly chose Hindi in Devnagri script as Official language along with English.

→ English remained language of communication.

④ Constitutional provision:

→ Art 29: protection of minority languages.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Specialized schemes.

① classical languages

② central Institute of indigenous lang. (CIIL)

③ scheme for protection and preservation of indigenous languages.

(6) 3 language formula: For Education

Current issues	Way Forward
① Insider-outsider conflict	① Sensitization of people
② 3 language formula opposed by southern states	② promoting language learning:

Despite such huge diversity India maintained its Unity. Not only it proved political experts wrong but presented a successful example to world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Bring out the factors, which led to decolonisation after the Second World War. Also, discuss the role played by India in this regard. **(250 words) 15**
उन कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए, जिनके चलते द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद विउपनिवेशीकरण हुआ। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans: Process of decolonisation got renewed impetus post world war II. The process of decolonization completed by 1960s with some exceptions.

Factors that led to decolonizations

① Weakened Imperial Forces:

→ WWII busted myth of European invinsibility

[e.g] British defeated by Japan.

→ Handling large colonies - Difficult

[e.g] Handling Nationalist movement in India post WWII.

② Rising waves of Nationalism.

→ [e.g] India: Quit India movement
Africa: Pan Africanism and Negritude movement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Pressure from the USA:

→ USA put pressure on former colonisers on granting independence

→ e.g → ① USA forced British to grant independence to Kenya.

② Dutch in Indonesia pressurized by USA.

④ Formation of United Nations:

→ Many countries are against the colonization and wars on it.

⑤ Industrialization of world:

→ countries started focus more on economic growth than military expeditions

Role played by India

① Formation of NAM: Non-alignment movement

→ They dictated decolonization in the United Nations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Support of decolonization of Indonesia:

→ India supported Sukarno - Indonesian leader.

③ Decolonization of Namibia

④ Inspiration from Indian freedom movement

→ Many countries got inspired by Gandhian methods.

Decolonization process, aided by various factors and India' active role' led to formation of sustained socio-economic world order.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are Marine Heat Waves (MHW)? Identify the causes of their formation and discuss their consequences for India. **(250 words) 15**

समुद्री ग्रीष्म लहरें (MHW) क्या हैं? उनके निर्माण के कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और भारत के लिए उनके परिणामों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans. Marine heat waves are hydrological phenomena in which the temperature of ocean get increased and sustained for more than 5 days

Causes of formation

A) Climate change: primary cause.

① Reduced river water inflow

Climate change
↳ unsustainable rainfall pattern
↳ Reduced fresh water inflow

② Global warming:

→ increasing sea surface temperature

→ Phenomenon most observed in Bay of Bengal and Gulf of Mexico.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Higher amount of carbon in atmosphere
↓
Formation of bicarbonate ions instead of carbonate
↓
Ocean acidification and ocean warming

B. Human activity

① Intensive shipping

→ Energy released in thermal radiation of engines.

② Nuclear water discharge:

→ water used as coolant in nuclear power plant.

C. Natural phenomenon

① Anamolies in oceanic currents

e.g. Atlantic meridional overturning cycle (AMOC)

→ has slowed down

→ No cold water to drawn to equitorial

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Consequences for India

(A) Climatic:
- ① disturbed monsoon pattern
- ② rising frequency and intensity of cyclones.

(B) Economic
- ① Loss of livelihood:
  - Fish production, Agri-production
- ② Distribution of properties.

(3) Disaster and disaster management
- ① cyclones in IOR (Indian ocean region)
- ② coral bleaching

Addressing the phenomenon of Marine heatwaves requires multidimensional and multistakeholder approach. Achieve sustainable development goals and Paris accord contributions would be helpful to arrest it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. What are the geo-climatic conditions required for oil palm cultivation? Do you agree with the view that India should promote its large-scale cultivation to reduce import dependency? **(250 words) 15**

ऑयल पाम (ताड़ के तेल) की खेती के लिए आवश्यक भू-जलवायविक दशाएं क्या हैं? क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आयात निर्भरता कम करने के लिए भारत को इसकी बड़े पैमाने पर खेती को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए?

Ans. Recently Indonesia, (largest exporter of oil palm) halted the export of palm oil due to lower production. It created the demand for being self-reliant in oil palm production.

Geo-climatic conditions required

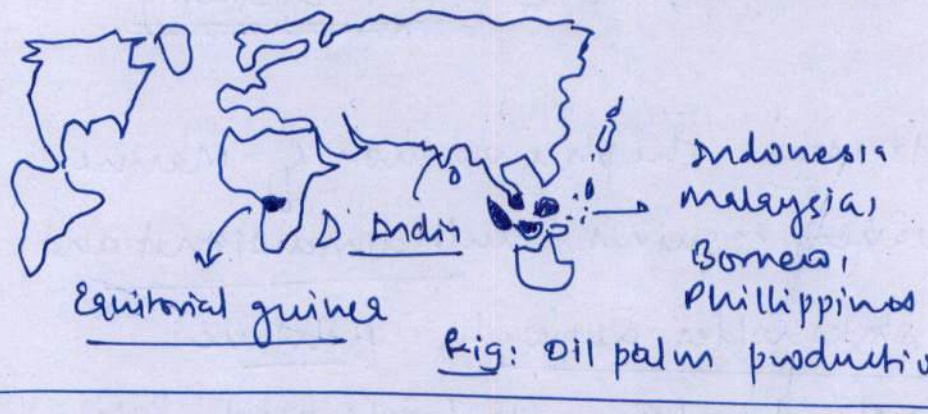


Fig: Oil palm production

① Temperature: above 21°c to 35°c

② Rainfall: most suitable for Equitorial regions - daily rainfall

③ Soil: Redsoil

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India' dependence on oil palm

① India imports 60% of its domestic oil requirement
→ majority is palm oil.

② India launched: National mission on Edible oil - Oil palm (NMEO-OP)
→ to bring 6.25 mill ha land under oil palm cultivation.
→ Regions: Andhra pradesh Karnataka
↳ North Eastern States.

Advantages
→ ① self sufficiency in oil palm
↓
lesser import bill
② Improving Farmers income
③ Addressing unemployed
④ Bringing fallow land under cultivation.
⑤ Bringing down inflation

Disadvantages
① Higher water requirement:
→ unsustainable in long term.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Monoculturing → Reduced soil fertility

③ It would replace other oil seeds.

→ Groundnuts, Soyabean, mustard

→ which are more healthy options.

Hence, though it is good option to reduce import dependency, govt should also focus on other oil seeds simultaneously. Balancing Atmanirbhar with sustainability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. In view of the changes witnessed in the state of Himalayan cryosphere, discuss the implications for India's water security. **(250 words) 15**

हिमालयी क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) की स्थिति में देखे गए परिवर्तनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत की जल सुरक्षा के लिए इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans. Himalayan Cryosphere is considered as the 3rd pole, due to its extensive glaciers and snow cover. However climate change has induced unwanted changes in it.

→ Source of major rivers :

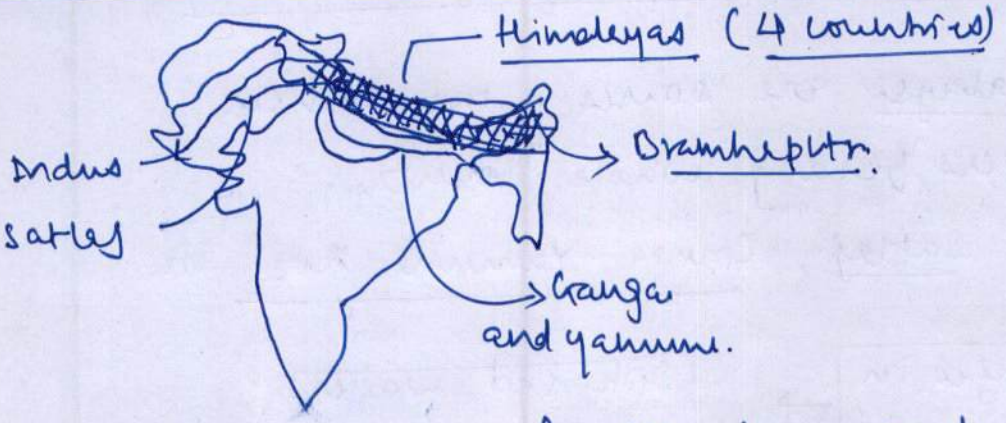


fig. Himalaya and rivers origination.

Changes witnessed

① Based on ICIMOD report on Hindukush-Himalaya

→ Glaciers are receding at rate of 6m/year

→ By 2010 : 1/3rd glaciers would become extinct.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Reduced snowfall in Himalaya:

→ Below avg snowfall → lesser water in cryosphere

③ Presence of huge amount of aerosols

→ mostly black carbon → due to human (Anthropogenic) activities.

Implications for India's water security

→ Himalayas are source of imp Indian rivers feeding whole country

e.g. Satlaj, Ganga, Yamuna, Rosi etc

→ Changes in Himalaya → Disturbed water security

Implications:

① Reducing per capita water availability:

→ Highly populous states like UP, Bihar and West Bengal.

② Agricultural distress - no water if trend continues.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Closing of agricultural industries
→ leather, tanning

④ Disasters:
→ melting water ⇒ Glacial lake outburst flood.
→ water would carry eroded sedimentary rocks ⇒ Blocking of dams

⑤ Harming ~~energy~~ energy security

Steps taken → National Mission on Sustainable Himalayan ecosystem (part of NAPCC)

Way Forward – → ① controlling anthropogenic activities
→ ② Multistake holder cooperation to reverse global warming.

There is need of holistic approach to stabilize the himalayan cryosphere to stabilize the water regime of India and entire South Asia

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Ocean warming, ocean acidification and ocean deoxygenation are often referred to as the 'deadly trio' for marine life. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

महासागरीय तापन, महासागरीय अम्लीकरण और महासागरीय विऑक्सीकरण को प्रायः समुद्री जीवन के लिए 'घातक त्रयी' के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans:

1] Ocean warming:

→ It refers to the increase in water temperature of oceans.

2] Ocean acidification:

→ lowering the PH of the ocean water - indicating shift from basic to acidic

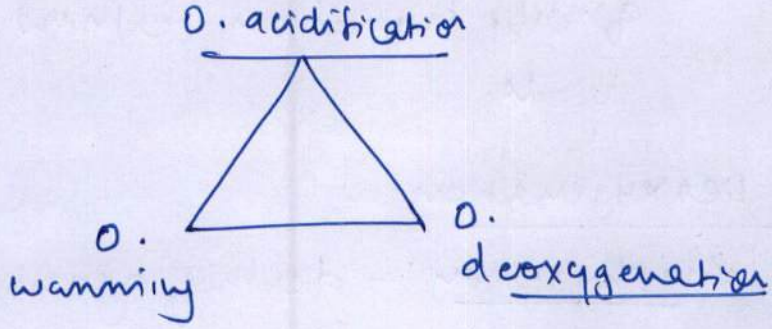
3] Ocean deoxygenation:

- refers to the higher amount of biological and chemical demand of oxygen.

Common causes →
1. Climate change and global warming
2. Shipping and coastal pollution
3. Eutrophication
4. under-water volcanism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Deadly trio for marine life



e.g. Sea mats in sea of marmara.

→ Higher temperature in sea of marmara aided by eutrophication due to coastal sewage → Formation of Algae (sea mats)

→ decomposition of algae → Oxygen consumption → Other organisms dead.

(A) Ocean warming and acidification:

(1) → Coral bleaching: which is considered as marine rainforests

(2) → Shells of eggs: weakening - as due to acidification - no carbonate ions → low calcium in eggshells.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ → Hypothermia: acidification → removal of oily layer from feathers of birds.

B] D. Deoxygenation

→ Asyphyxation - death of organism.

together trio of D. warming, acidification and deoxygenation causes the formation of dead zones or marine deserts

Way Forward

① Strengthening MARPOL convention on marine pollution

② Water treatment before discharge.

Marine life has crucial importance for survival of terrestrial life - due to nutritional and economic dependence. Thus, oceans need to managed sustainably.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Tribals in India continue to face myriad challenges with regard to healthcare. Discuss the issues faced by them in this context and suggest remedial measures. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में आदिवासियों को स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के संबंध में निरंतर अनगिनत चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, उनके द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए एवं उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans Tribal population in India is around 8.6% of all population. Despite this they face disproportionate challenges in health sector.

Challenges

① Lower life dependency:

e.g. Muria tribe of Chattisgarh: 34 for men

② Higher infant mortality:

ST: 66 / 1000 live birth - NFHS-5

National avg: 31 / 1000

③ Higher load of communicable and noncommunicable diseases

e.g. - cardiovascular diseases

- Acute respiratory tract syndrome

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues faced by them

① Lack of access to health facilities:

e.g. In 2016: 19 many children died due to poor nutrition - Nearest PHC was 46 km away.

② Poor situation of available health infra

→ dilapidated building

→ Non availability of medicine, equipment

→ Non-availability of specialized doctors.

③ Mining and displacement induced diseases

e.g. Gandhamardan iron mines, Orissa

→ pollution of water with iron.

④ Displacement from forest

↳ No source of nutritious food.

⑤ Lack of awareness about medicines and nutritions

⑥ Ineffective govt schemes:

→ like ICDS, mid day meal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Step taken by govt - ① Adopting tribal sub plan approach
② All ST population under Ayushman Bharat yojana.

Way Forward / Remedial measures

① training of traditional Healer in modern medicine
② Enhance road connectivity
③ Tribe specific disease information and policy based on it.
④ providing health infra at every village.
⑤ Social audit of schemes.

To become vishwaguru in Amrit kal, India need to ensure that the most marginalised population must live the healthiest life

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Reservation for women perpetuates a "proxy culture" as seen in the phenomenon of "sarpanch patis". In this context, discuss whether reservation can address the issue of poor participation of women in Indian politics. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण एक "प्रॉक्सी कल्चर" को बनाए रखता है जैसा कि "सरपंच पति" की परिघटना में देखा जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या आरक्षण भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की निम्न भागीदारी के मुद्दे का समाधान कर सकता है।

Ans: Phenomenon of Sarpanch pati refers to fielding wife only as proxy candidate in panchayat elections and taking all the political decisions by her husband without consultation.

Reservation for women in politics

① constitution Amendment 73rd and 74th provide for 1/3rd reservation to women in local bodies.

② Some states have given even (1/2) 50% reservation in Panchayats
- Chattisgarh, Odisha.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Evaluation of Reservation policies

(A) positive outcomes :

(1) increasing women participation

e.g. of 31 lakh representatives in PRIs → 14 lakh (45%) are women

(2) political empowerment.

(3) Gender sensitive reforms.

e.g. In Maharashtra - Gram panchayats are passing resolutions for eliminating social discrimination against widows

(B) Issues :

(1) creation of proxy culture.

→ women become puppet of males

(2) No political empowerment.

(3) Difficult for women to compete in male dominated arena

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus the story of Reservation for women in politics is of hits and misses.

Way forward

① Reforms: 108th constitutional amendment bill, → 1/3rd representation in Parliament and state assemblies

② Programs: "We can & she can"
→ Program by min. of Panchayati raj for development of leadership.

③ Intra party reservation: as present in Norway, Australia.

Equal participation of women in politics would lead to achievement of ~~Sustain~~ SDG 5 and SDG 16 (inclusive democratic institutions)

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

Name of Candidate	Rushikesh Hanmant Shinde		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1133818
Center	ORN	Date	11-07-22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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9	10	
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19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The Cholas are inextricably linked with the zenith of Dravidian art and architecture. Comment. (150 words) 10
चोल द्रविड़ कला और स्थापत्य की पराकाष्ठा से अनन्य रूप से संबद्ध हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans Cholas were the powerful rulers of Southern India during 9th - 11th century. They are also credited with development of many arts and architecture in region.

Chola and Dravidian Art

① Dravidian art :

→ Sculptures :

→ Bronze sculptures during chola period reach to their zenith during chola

→ e.g., Nataraj sculptures

→ made using lost wax technique.

② Dravidian architecture :

→ Chola built temples on grand scale than their predecessor such as pallava,

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→ e.g., Brihadeshvara temple, Tanjore
→ with its vimana made of Granite
→ Built by Raja Raja.

→ Introduction of various elements in temple architecture:

Elements
1. Closed boundary walls
2. Gopurams
3. Temple tank
4. Fierce looking Dwarpal

→ These structural temples along with palaces (such as at Gangai Konda Cholapuram) → Evident that Dravidian art and architecture was at zenith during Chola period.

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2. Among the major legacies of the Indian freedom movement, civil liberties formed an important one. Analyse. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की प्रमुख विरासतों में, नागरिक स्वतंत्रता ने एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans. Indian freedom movement wasn't only a war of independence for India, but it gave many ideals and legacies for today's India.

major legacies of freedom movement
- ① Liberties
- ② Equalities (Gender, caste)
- ③ Secularism
- ④ fraternity

Legacy of civil liberties

→ civil liberties refers to various freedoms given to citizens and humans.

→ Prior to arrival of British, Indian society was deeply differentiated

→ civil liberties were fully enjoyed by few and completely denied to few.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Individual and Institution efforts :

→ many individuals → Raja Ram mohan Roy, I.C. Vidyasagar, Jyotiba phule fought for civil liberties.

② During freedom movement :

→ Nehru Report, 1928 → provided for various fundamental rights.

→ Karachi session of congress, 1929 :

→ Demand for various fundamental rights.

→ Inclusion of all spheres of life - SC, ST, women, etc. — In independence movement.

Civil liberties become important part of our constitution. makers of constitution carried the legacy while forming constitution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 in many ways set the ground for the scramble in Africa. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

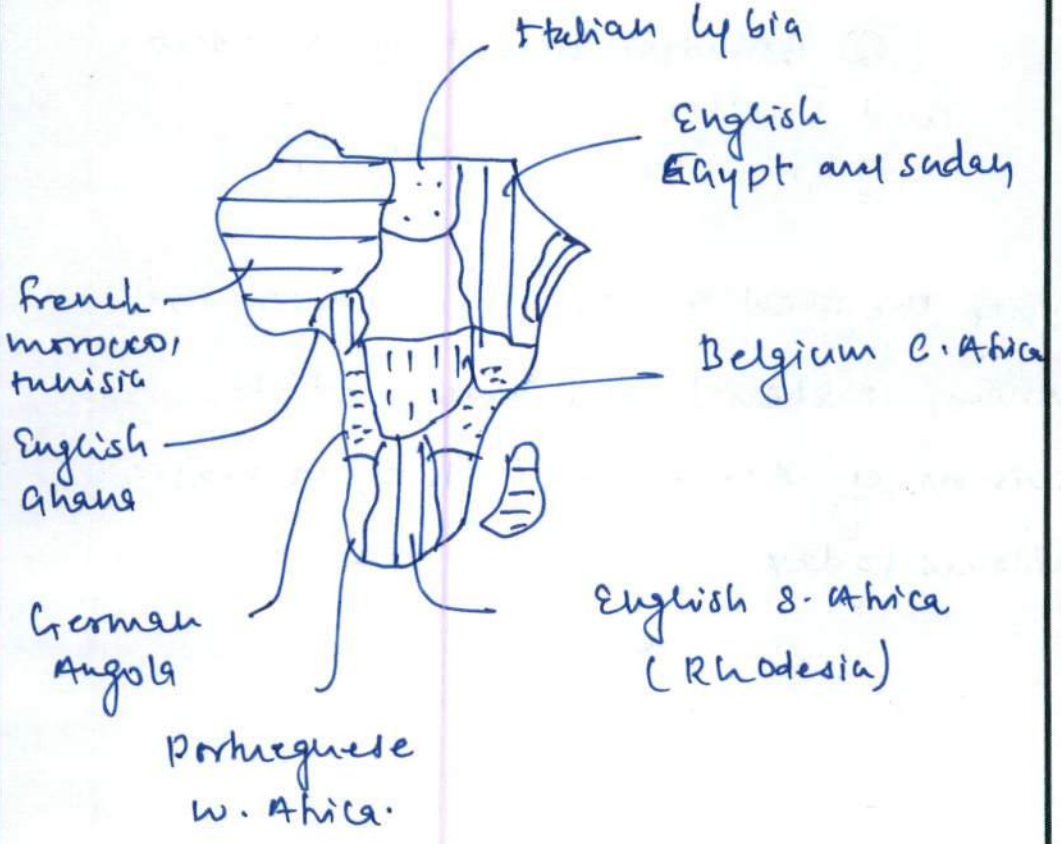
1884-85 के बर्लिन सम्मेलन ने विभिन्न प्रकार से अफ्रीका में विभाजन का आधार तैयार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans: During 1880s - 90s - competition for colonies was on peak among European nations.

To avoid the war, European nations convene Berlin conference, 1884-85

→ Africa was divided among various colonies.

Africa After Berlin conference



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Scramble in Africa

→ Berlin conference divided africa among European powers

→ BUT, Africa wasn't a uniform continent

→ Diversity in Ethnicity

→ language. etc.

→ It led to various problems among Africa in future

→ e.g., current issues

① Genocide in Rwanda

② Boundary dispute in Morocco and Tunisia

③ Apartheid in S. Africa.

Hence the greed of European power for money, material and man led to division of Africa and all of its major problems today.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What is a cloudburst and what are its effects? Why are they more frequent in the Himalayan region? **(150 words) 10**
बादल फटना क्या है और इसके क्या प्रभाव हैं? हिमालयी क्षेत्र में इनकी आवृत्ति अधिक क्यों है?

→ Cloud bursts refers to climatic phenomena of intense precipitation at single geographical location.

Effects of cloudbursts

- ① Land slides
- ② Damage to infrastructure
  - → Roads
  - → Electricity
- ③ Floods:
  - → Flash floods in down flow regions.
- ④ Agricultural damage
  - → Inundation of crops.
- ⑤ Human casualties

→ Due to its damaging nature, cloudburst are taken seriously by people and IMD.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Most frequent among Himalayas

Reasons

① Height of Himalaya:

→ These lofty mountains traps the northward movement of monsoon clouds

→ Intense condensation at himalaya led to intense precipitation as well.

② Impact of climate change in Himalaya

→ Rising temperature in Himalaya.

→ melting of glaciers

③ Low pressure region above Himalaya

→ Due to movement of Jet streams

Various rivers and settlement along them in Himalaya makes the impact of cloudburst more damaging.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Despite its potential, there are several challenges in the implementation of the Ken-Betwa Link Project. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना की क्षमता के बावजूद, इसके कार्यान्वयन में अनेक चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Recently govt has given permission for ken-Betwa link project under National River-linking project

→ Though it provides various opportunities there are several challenges with it.

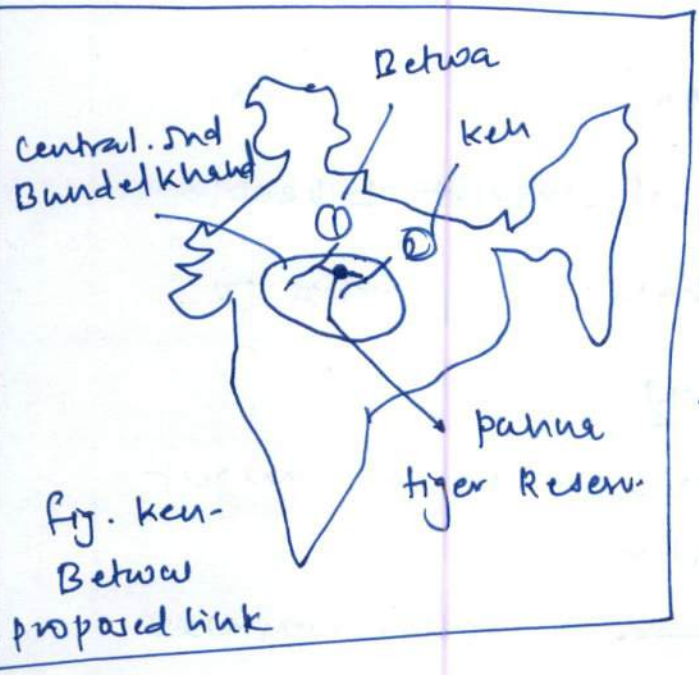


fig. ken-Betwa proposed link

Advantages

① Irrigation to Bundelkhand

→ Agriculture and other allied activities

② Reversing desertification of Region.

③ Avoiding distress migration of people to cities like Delhi

④ Afforestation of Region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges in Implementation

① Environmental challenges:

→ Link passes through Panna TR.

→ Habitat destruction → Human-Animal conflict

② Economical challenges:

→ Need Higher capital expenditure unit.

③ Social challenges:

→ Large scale displacement of people

→ e.g. Tribe Saharsiya in Panna TR.

④ Political challenges:

→ State govt's interest in region might be against nation interest.

Way forward

① Greater emphasis on water Harvesting

② Pipelines, instead of canals.

Govt need to try all alternatives before accepting River linkage as last Resort.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Identify the issues related to production and supply of coal in India. How can these issues be addressed? **(150 words) 10**
भारत में कोयले के उत्पादन और आपूर्ति से संबंधित मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

Ans: Coal is important mineral for India as almost 50% of electricity generation is coal based.

→ Despite this there are issues in production and supply of coal.

Coal in India

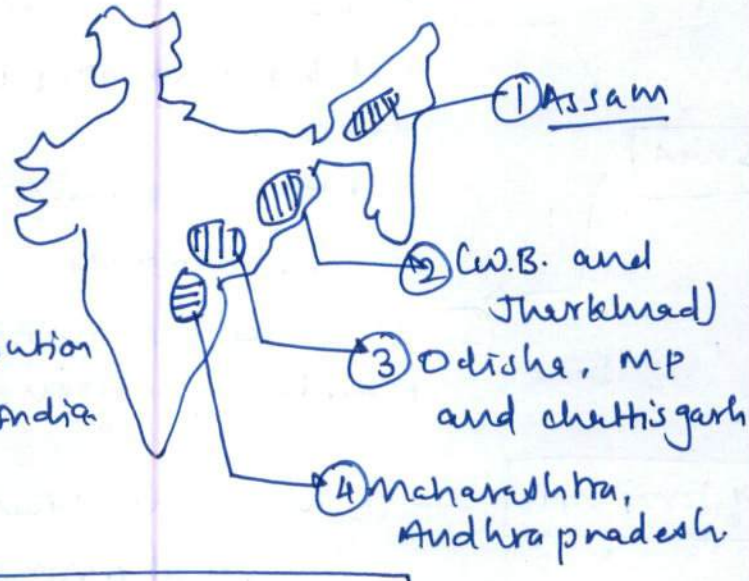


Fig. Distribution of coal in India

1 Issues related to production.

→ A) Geographical distribution:

→ Mostly under natural forests.

→ Environmental concerns.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

B) Displacement of tribal people:

→ e.g., Jharia coal mines → displacement of Ho tribe.

c) Bituminous dominated production

d) Govt policies in exploration are not favourable:

→ various green certificates.

2. Issues Related to supply:

Issues

① Transportation facilities not keeping pace with demand.

→ Only Railways, Not waterways

② Shutting down power plants in region.

Way Forward

① More initiatives like SATYABHAMA portal

② Coal bed methane production.

Need of strong govt policies and technology measures to avoid coal shortage during summers when Electricity demands peaks

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Present the geographical distribution of agro-based industries in India and discuss the challenges faced by them. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण को प्रस्तुत कीजिए और उनके समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans India is agricultural nation as majority of its population (around 47 %) depends on agriculture as livelihood.

→ variety of agricultural production → Diversity of agro-based industries.

Geographical Distribution

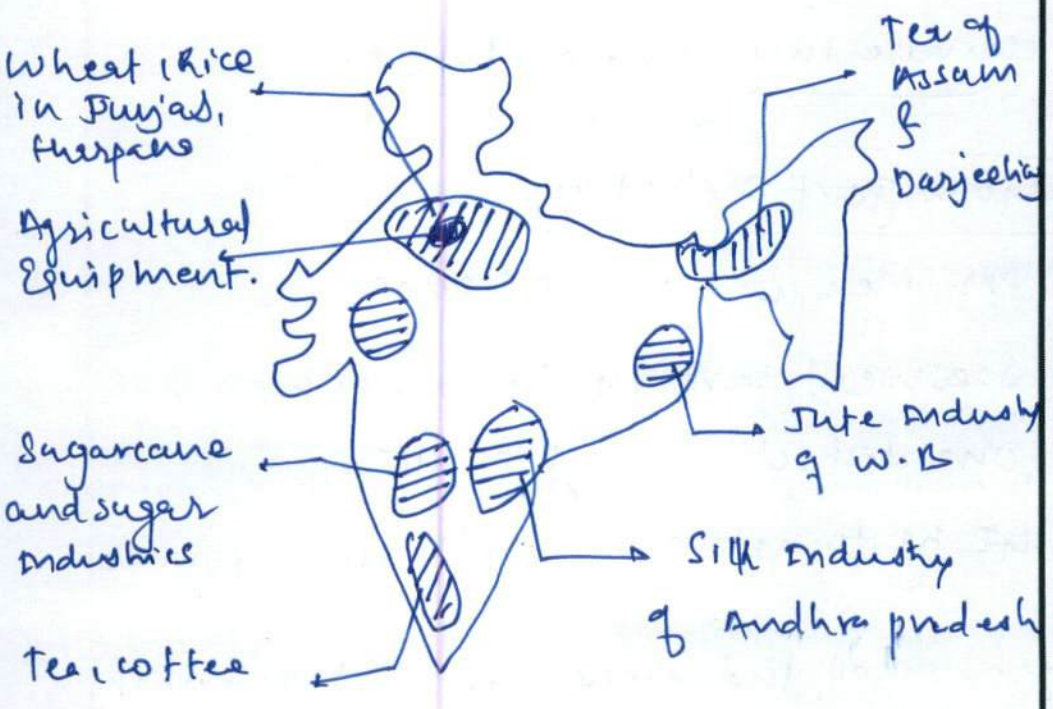


Fig. Geographical ~~Indus~~ distribution of Agri industries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges Faced by them

① Poor contribution to GDP

② lack of adequate infra - such as cold houses processing units, packaging Units.

③ lack of skilled manpower

→ mostly in unorganised sector - where workers lack skills on machines

④ Poor Forward and Backward linkages

→ led to poor marketing and sale.

⑤ climatic impact on production.

Various govt Initiatives

① PM Mega food park scheme

② Seaweed parks in Tamilnadu

③ One district - One product

④ GI tag to native products.

Agro-based industries has vast potential to give meaningful employment to vast population of India and also doubling the income of farmers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
जाति व्यवस्था भारत में निर्धनता और असमानता के प्रमुख चालकों में से एक बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans: Caste system refers to system of social stratification in India where people are differentiated in rigid hierarchies.

→ Based on pollution and purity.

→ This is one of oldest social stratification in world.

Caste system: Driver of Poverty and Inequality

→ caste is not only social system but it also has economic implication.

① Caste based occupation system:

→ lack of mobility towards better paying Jobs → No higher income → Poverty

② Lack of access to Education and Health

→ Mostly in Rural areas

→ Poor Health and Education → Poor Human capital → Poverty.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Distribution of land in Rural areas:

→ mostly concentrated in higher castes

→ lower castes → Agri labourers.

④ Lack of access to politics:

→ Due to their relatively smaller population they fail to form effective pressure groups.

→ No political representation for them.

- All these things have led to poverty and inequality in India

e.g., literacy in castes

→ SC : 71.5%
→ ST : 69%

General : 82%

Forces of urbanization, modernization and modern education are proving to be insufficient in removal of caste system.

There need a strong effort from both govt and society for inclusive development and equality for all.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में घरेलू कामगारों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन्हें सशक्त बनाने हेतु किये जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans: Domestic workers refer to people who are employed in houses of other people to perform household chores, due to inability of owners.

→ Majority of women work as household workers

→ This phenomenon is more dominant in urban region.

Issues faced them

① Unorganised sector:

→ They lack basic rights for them

→ lack of unity → lack of power.

② Poor working conditions and salaries

→ They are paid with minimum salaries.

→ lack Bargaining powers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Lack of social security cover:

→ most of the times they are outside the scope of social security schemes.

Measures for empowerment

① Organization of domestic workers
→ Registration
→ Deciding minimum pay.

② Gig platforms:
→ can be employed as contractual workers in such platform.
- e.g. Urban Company

③ Skill training and Enhancement
→ Through Selthelp groups, NGOs or govt institutions.

Above measures can be used to ensure social justice for domestic workers by addressing their issues.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India. **(150 words) 10**

जनसंख्या नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों के गहन लैंगिक प्रभाव को देखते हुए, भारत में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण उपायों के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans: Indian govt put forward a population policy in 1951 and become one of the 1st countries in world to have it.

- Other policies after that:
  - → 1. Population policy: 1976-77
  - → 2. population policy, 2000

Gendered impact of these measures

① Focus on population control than population empower-ment
→ measures such as Forced sterilization

② Negative impact on women:
→ Female infanticide
→ Higher maternal mortality
→ 113/100000 - in 2018-16

Hence such coercive measures had adverse impact on population.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need to rethink current approach

→ various reasons to rethink approach

① To reap fruits of Demographic dividend
→ window till 2055.

② lowering TFR (total fertility rate) through women education :

③ Growing elder population : Geriatric care

④ Better health, Nutrition and employment opportunities brings down the population growth.

Way Forward
① Empowerment than coercion
② Education and reproductive rights awareness among women.
③ Skill development

Current population policies would determine the future of India' population. Hence it is need to reshape these policies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Examine the impact of the Sramana tradition on the Vedic religion and its relation with the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects.

(250 words) 15

श्रमण परंपरा के वैदिक धर्म पर प्रभाव और जैन, बौद्ध तथा आजीवक संप्रदायों के उद्भव के साथ इसके संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans: Sramana tradition refers to the heterogenous faith system that originate in ancient India.

→ Sramana → "working people"

→ Sramana traditions and Vedic Religion

→ Vedic religion was religious and social system established under vedas.

→ Dominated by Brahmana class

→ While, Sramana as faith system was near to the workers, peasants and other common people.

→ Sramana was devoid of any elaborate gods and rituals.

→ Sramana philosophy was present in India before vedas – as Vedas

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

mentions → Charaka school of philosophy

Emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika

→ Sramana as tradition can be considered as precursor to various Heterogenous sects like Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sect.

① Jainism:

→ Formaly organised by Lord Mahavir in 6th century BCE.

→ It was against the supremacy of veda. and rejected dominance of priestly class.

→ They was focused on nirvana for common people as well

patronised by: → Ajatsatru
↳ chandragupta Maurya
↳ Kharvela of chedi dynasty

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Buddhism :

→ By Lord Buddha

→ Given madhyam marg for achieving Nirvana

→ Resented dominance of priestly class and social stratification given by veda.

③ Ajivika :

→ By Makkali ghosala

→ They are against needy achieving knowledge and Nirvana.

→ Against gods and world beyond this.

→ supported by Ashoka, Bindusar.

In this way Sramana tradition affect vedic religion and cause the origin of heterogenous sects like Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Shed light on the use of symbols and symbolic language by Mahatma Gandhi for both, integrating masses into the National Movement and against social evils. **(250 words) 15**

महात्मा गांधी द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में जनता को लामबद्ध करने हेतु और सामाजिक बुराइयों के विरुद्ध, दोनों के लिए किए गए प्रतीकों और प्रतीकात्मक भाषा के उपयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans: The Indian national movement between 1917 - 1947 was dominated by Gandhiji.

→ His arrival not only United people of India but also put fight against social evils.

Use of symbol and symbolic language

① Use of charkha:

→ Charkha was used to show the self-sufficiency of Indian villages and Swadeshi

→ Good Khadi became the national textile. → Being worn by many leaders, women.

→ Rural industrialization → Empowerment of people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② His simple attire:

→ After seeing the deplorable conditions of countrymen, he decided to wear only dhoti.

→ This created all inclusive image of his

→ many downtrodden people join him in national movement.

③ Use of ~~[illegible]~~ Ashramas:

→ Ashrams are traditional educational institutions.

→ Used by Gandhiji to unite people and for their political education.

④ Women as force multiplier:

→ many women live in ashrams

→ After his arrival in India, women become active participant in struggle.

→ e.g., Sarojini Naidu - Dharasana Satyagraha, 1930

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⑤ Calling Harijan to Dalit:

→ Instead of calling them dalit, he use Harijan to indicate them as people of god

→ tried to enhance their social status

⑥ Judging moral progress by way animals are treated:

→ treating the most weak and marginalised people with respect.

⑦ Salt and Dandi march:

→ Salt was the most common part of every kitchen.

→ By breaking salt law → he integrate every kitchen and every house in national movement.

Hence through use of symbols and symbolic languages he not only integrate masses but fought against social evils.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Giving a brief overview of the three Carnatic Wars, discuss the factors that led to the success of the British against the French in the struggle for control over India. **(250 words) 15**

तीन कर्नाटक युद्धों का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण भारत पर नियंत्रण के लिए संघर्ष में फ्रांसीसियों के विरुद्ध अंग्रेजों को सफलता प्राप्त हुई।

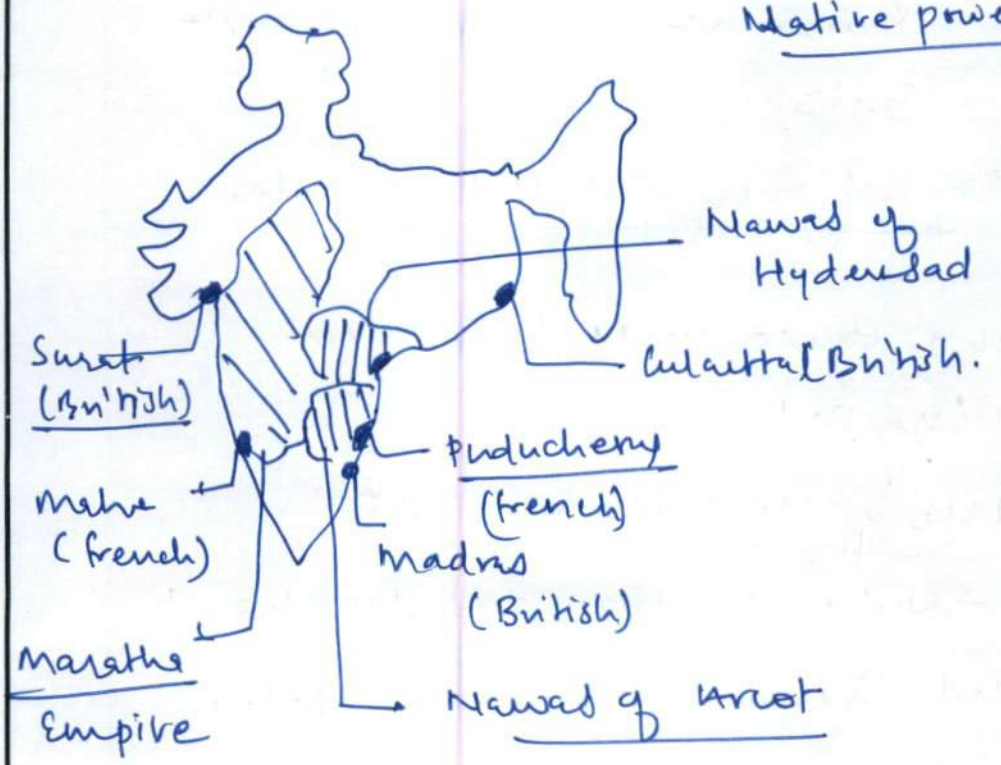
Ans

Carnatic wars refers the wars between French and British over control of India.

→ French lost in carnatic wars and British became paramount power in India.

Carnatic wars

Fig: French and British colonies and Native powers



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→ Carnatic wars : 3 wars between French and British.

→ Background of war

① Colonial powers meddling in native politics :

→ British and French were supporting native princes in wars against each other.

② 7 year war in America : (1753-60)

→ French lost that war against British.

③ control over rich trade of India

→ most of these wars fought in Southern India.

→ Battle of Wandiwash (1759)

→ end of 3rd war and also the end French supremacy in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Factors behind British success

① Naval supremacy of British:

→ effective movement of troop from Bengal to Madras

② Soldiers with discipline and war craft

→ French soldiers lag in that

③ Superior arms:

→ such as Bayonets

④ effective leadership of British commanders

→ Eyer coot

→ while french commander like Dalaly failed to motivate troops.

⑤ Financial powers of British empire

→ could easily fund the war against french.

All these factors led to win of British against french. and they maintained their supremacy over India for next 200 yr. Until Independence.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Provide an account of the issues that led to a crisis in Punjab in the 1980s. Also, discuss the roadmap to peace that was eventually adopted.

(250 words) 15

1980 के दशक में पंजाब में संकट उत्पन्न करने वाले मुद्दों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, शांति स्थापना की उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसे अंततः अपनाया गया था।

Ans: Post Green revolution, Punjab became the richest region of India.

→ with this the demand for secessionism also arose.

① Events:

Demands for Khalistan

↓

Operation blue Star to kill militants

↓

Punjab violence

↓

Assasination of Indira gandhi

↓

Further violence

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Roadmap to peace:

→ Multiple president rule in Punjab till 1990s

→ Police + military action against terrorists.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

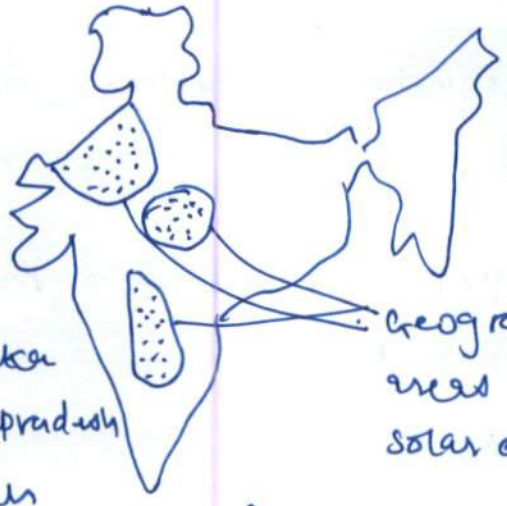
15. Give a brief account of the distribution of installed capacity of solar power in India. Highlighting the challenges in proper utilisation of solar energy, mention the steps taken by the government to promote it in India. **(250words) 15**

भारत में सौर ऊर्जा की संस्थापित क्षमता के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। सौर ऊर्जा के उचित उपयोग में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसे बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ans: Impacts of climate change has forced many countries to switch towards renewable energy sources

→ Solar energy is most abundant one.

Distribution of solar power capacity



Geographical areas with highest solar energy potential

fig. Annual solar insolation In India.

States
- → Karnataka
- → Madhyapradesh
- → Rajasthan
- → Gujarat
- → Maharashtra

Currently installed capacity → 40 MW

↳ Min. of Renewable Ene. (MNRE)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges in proper Utilization

① Lack of land and issues in acquition
→ various delays in acquisition →
→ higher costs.

② Poor integration with conventional Grid
→ Remote location and highly distributed nature of solar panels
→ making difficult for integration.

③ Poor output in monsoon season.
→ lack of adequate insolation.

④ Inadequate maintainance :
→ lack of skilled manpower to maintain these solar panels.

⑤ Import dependence :
→ Inadequate domestic production led to dependence on countries like China for solar modules

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by Govt

① Institutional measures:

- ① Min of New and Renew. Energy (MNRE)
- ② National solar institute → R&D
- ③ International solar alliance (ISA)

② programs

- ① Solar parks : at Bhadla, RJ, Reva in Madhya pradesh.
- ② Surya Mitra : training youth to repair solar panels
- ③ Floating solar panels
- ④ Roof top solar panel.
- ⑤ Green corridors : Integrating solar, wind and conventional energy.

By promoting above policy measures India can achieve its NDC of 40% electricity by non-fossil fuel and become carbon-neutral country by 2070.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Post-drift theories based on ocean floor mapping provided new dimensions to the study of distribution of oceans and continents. Elaborate.

(250 words) 15

महासागरीय-अधस्तल के मानचित्रण पर आधारित उत्तरवर्ती प्रवाह सिद्धांत ने महासागरों और महाद्वीपों के वितरण के अध्ययन को नए आयाम प्रदान किए हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans: Alfred wagner in 1912 provided explanation to movement of continents through continental drift theory.

→ After that theory many more theory were postulated to explain the dynamic nature of earth surface.

Post-Drift Theories

→ After WW II → many scientists used Submarine and Radar technology to map and study ocean relief.

→ Based on study the formulate various theories

① Morphology of Ocean Floor:

→ Based on study and mapping it was found that ocean floor is not completely flat and featureless.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Morphology
- Sea mount
- Sea grounds
- Stumps
- Abyssal plain
- Mid oceanic Rid (MOR)

(III) Ocean floor spreading theory:

→ By Harry Hess and Dietz

→ Based on study of age and distance of Rocks from MOR.

→ They found equidistant Rock has similar age and magnetic property.

→ They found:
- These rocks forms at MOR
- get consumed at trenches.

(IV) Tectonic plates theory:

→ By Mackenzie and parker

→ according to them lithosphere is made up of numerous plates.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ These plate interact with each other at boundaries.

→ types of boundaries
- ↳ convergent
- ↳ Divergent
- ↳ transform

→ Oceanic & continental plates.

(V) Palaeomagnetic theory:

→ To explain - why Bands of equidistant Rocks from MOR has alternate magnetic property,

→ Reason - Periodic reversal of Earth' magnetic field.

→ Hence these theories provided new dimensions to study of distribution of ocean and continents

They are fundamental in exploration of onshore oil and minerals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

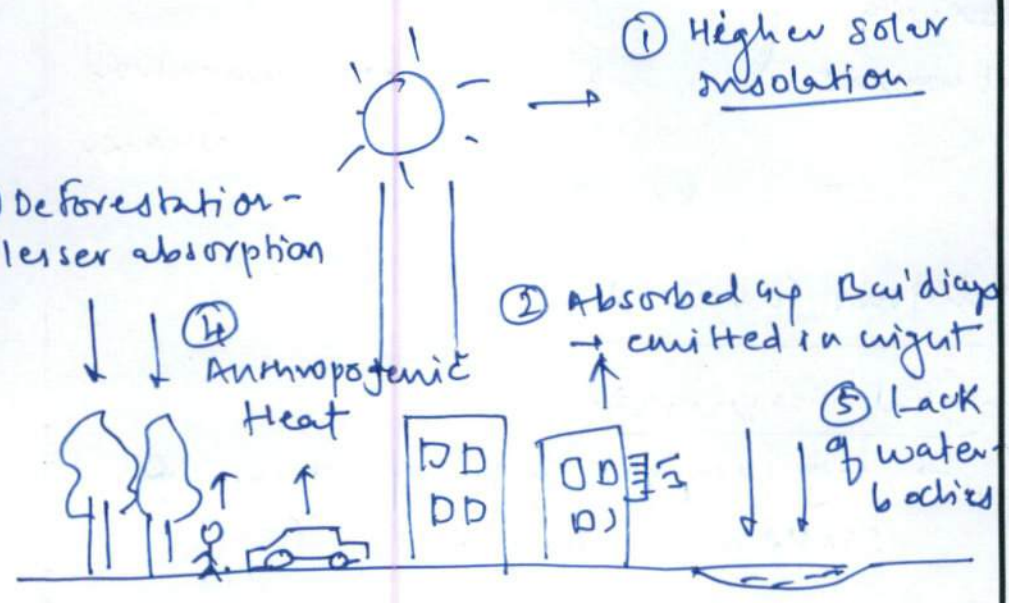
17. Explain the phenomenon of heat waves. Also, enumerate the conditions favourable for the development of heat waves in India and their associated health impacts. **(250 words) 15**

हीट वेव्स की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में हीट वेव्स के विकास के लिए अनुकूल परिस्थितियों और उनसे संबद्ध स्वास्थ्य प्रभावों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Ans: Summer of 2022 in India saw unusual Occurances of Heatwaves, which indicates increased temperature of region for couple of days, than surrounding region.

→ Impact of climate change and global warming are aggravating this phenomenon.

Reasons



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Heat waves in India

→ Seasonal Heat waves, such as Loo, are common phenomon in N. India,

→ BUT, their occurences, temperature and duration are increasing.

→ more regions are experiencing sustained heat for days.

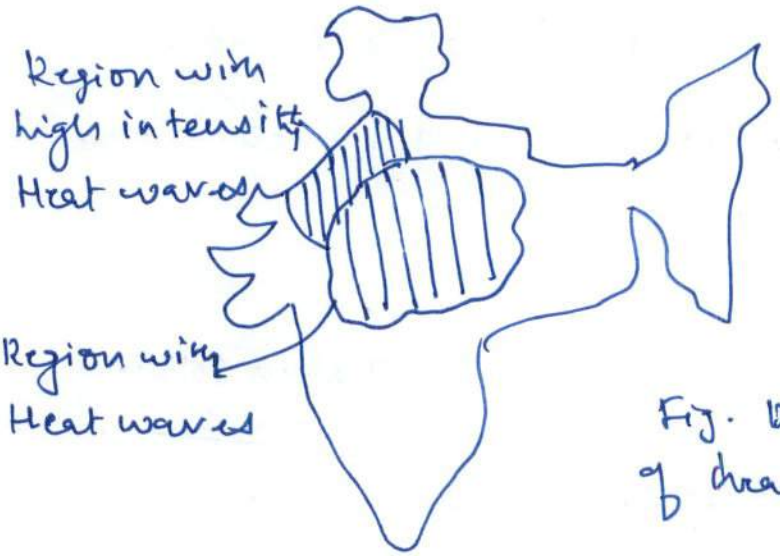

Fig. Distribution of heat waves.

Conditions favourable

① Global warming:

→ Avg increase in temperature of earth atmosphere.

② Unusual climatic phenomenons →

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→ extra-seasonal rain → enhances moisture content of air

③ Higher anthropogenic heat radiation

→ Vehicles, Air conditioners

→ p

④ pollution:

→ presence of aerosols → capturing heat in atmosphere.

⑤ Deforestation and adverse land use pattern

→ lower absorption of heat by tree cover and water bodies.

Associated Health Impacts

① Intense dehydration → fatality

② Heat strokes : Both man and animal are susceptible.

③ Heat + pollution : Respirator problems.

Hence due to its nature and impacts, heat wave need to addressed properly by all relevant stakeholders.

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18. Providing an account of distribution of rainforests across the world, mention their key characteristics. Also highlight the threats that are being faced by tropical rainforests. **(250 words) 15**

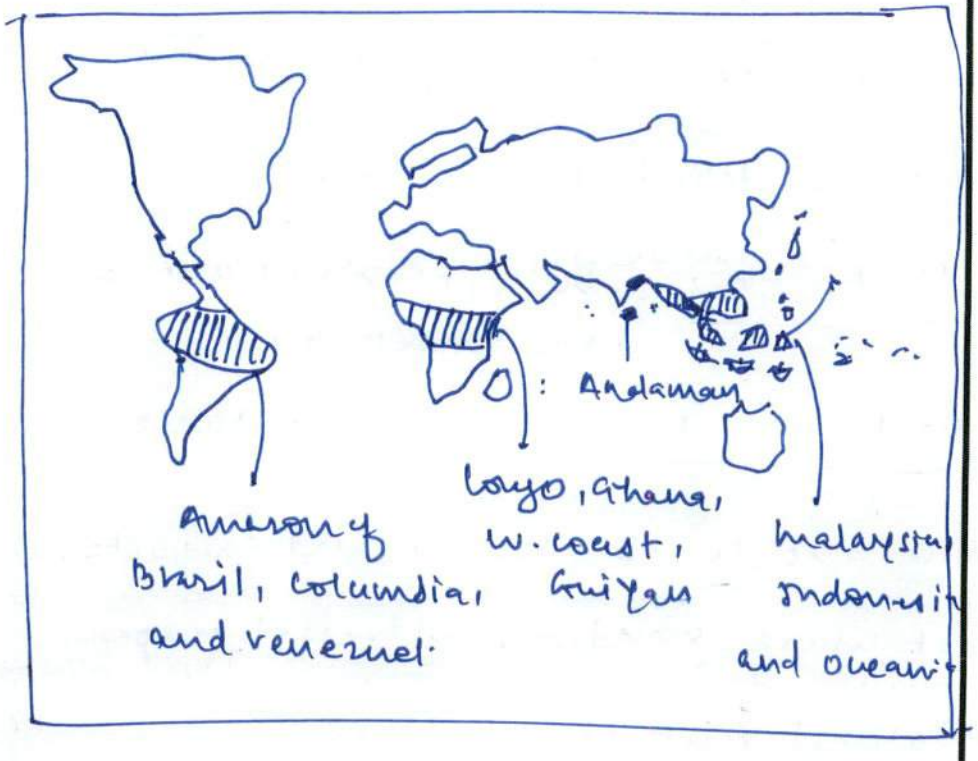
विश्व भर में वर्षावनों के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, उनकी प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षावनों द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे खतरों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Ans: Rainforests are tropical forests present in tropical regions of world.

→ They are accounted for largest area under forests on earth.

Distribution

→ As follow,



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Key characteristics

① They are home to Biodiversity.

→ flora as well as fauna

→ many native and endangered species

② Home to indigenous cultures

→ tribe of Amazon, Africa

③ Lungs of world:

→ Due contribution in production of atmospheric O_2.

④ Sequestration of carbon:

→ These terrestrial ecosystems, capture large amount of carbon in their food cycle → lowering global warming.

⑤ Sources of many Rivers:

→ Amazon, Congo, rivers

⑥ various energy sources:

→ food, fuel, minerals → Bauxite, Gold in Africa and Brazil.

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Threats faced by them

① Intense deforestation :

↳ Govt policies to raise industries and make agricultural land.

e.g. Brazil.

② Wild fires : e.g., Amazon wild fire, 2019

→ Damaging 12% area. + Pollution.

③ Exploitation of genetic resources

→ Areas and animals are smuggled around world.

④ for opium and Heroin production.

→ In columbia and venezuela.

Tropical rainforests are important for human survival on earth. Hence we need to conserve them.

→ various international efforts such as tropical forest alliance (TFA) need to be supported by all countries.

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19. Indian cities are not only mimicking the social and cultural structures of inequality and exclusion found in rural areas but are also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय शहर न केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली असमानता और बहिष्करण की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संरचनाओं की नकल कर रहे हैं, बल्कि भविष्य के संघर्षों के लिए दोषपूर्ण स्थिति का भी निर्माण कर रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans. Urbanization has been dominant phenomenon in past few decades.

→ According to UN → Population prospect report 2019

① By 2030 - Urban population in India would reach - 600 million

② By 2027 → Delhi would be most populous city in world.

Inequality and Exclusion in cities

→ Urbanization in India is more due to distress migration from rural areas than industrialization.

→ These immigrant live in periphery of city in very dilapidated and deplorable conditions.

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① Urban poor - Rich divide :

→ Poor lack capacity to live a decent life style → Adequate living space
↳ Employment
↳ Sanitation & water

→ Similar as rural areas

② Disparity in Education and Health

→ lack of equitable access to health and quality education.

③ lack of inclusion in social welfare schemes

→ lack of proper documents.

④ Do not form political group :

→ Remain insignificant in politics

⑤ Insecure work conditions :

→ Men in construction work and industry

→ women as domestic helpers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This inequality and exclusion has led to social and cultural stratification same as rural areas.

Creating fault lines for future conflicts

③ Party politics get strengthened:

→ due to son of soil ideologies

→ Poor immigrants at the receiving end of violence and discrimination.

① Urban crimes

→ Unemployed people attracted to crime world

② Relative deprivation

→ feeling of alienation → violence and protests.

→ As world continues to urbanize, sustainable development of world is depend upon how urban policies works.

→ GOI need to strengthen programmes like PM Awas yojana, AMRUT and SMART cities to provide basic amenities and decent living conditions

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20. Examine the multi-dimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India. **(250 words) 15**
भारत में जनजातीय विकास पर वैश्वीकरण के बहुआयामी प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans: Globalization refers to increasing interconnectedness, integration and ~~and~~ interdependence of world economies and societies.

→ Globalization has penetrated into almost every aspect of society, including tribal societies.

Impact on tribal development

→ Tribal people form around 8.6% of Indian population.

→ They are known for their highly unique culture and nature dependence.

① Positive impacts on development:

4. Industries in tribal areas:

→ Providing employment to tribal people.

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B) Education and Health in tribal region

C) Introduction of formal money market in tribal areas

→ tribal society getting aware about value and use of money

D) International welfare Organisations

→ NGOs like 'survival international' keeping eye on tribal rights.

E) Demand for tribal products and art

→ Non timber forest products like Honey, Mahua etc. are highly demanded

→ Role of TRIFED, Tribal Haat.

Despite this there are many negative impacts on the tribals and their development, which outweighs positive impacts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Negative Impacts :

A.) Loss of livelihood and culture:

→ Mining and industrialization

→ e.g., Jharia mines, Mayurbhanj region.

B) Pollution and associated Health issue

C.) Economic exploitation :

→ By private moneylenders

→ Indebtedness → Forced labour.

D) Migration to cities :

→ Lack of proper education and skill they get employed in low paying, dangerous jobs.

E) Exploitation of tribal knowledge

→ MNCs getting richer.

Though globalization has brought many transformational changes, tribal society is not a gainful reciever. Need to protect and preserve their interest.